

The Central Army Club on the offensive. Their aggressive style helped the club catch its 20th national title yet, ahead of Kiev Strelki and Moscow Dynamo. Photo by Sergei Proshkov



We expect the 48th world championship to be an extremely hotly contested and tough one, USSR national team coach Vladimir Yurzinov told an MNI correspondent shortly before the team's departure for Finland where the fixture will be played out in Helsinki and Tampere on April 15-29.

This forecast is motivated by several considerations, primarily a new championship format in the course of 15 days the teams will have to play ten games each, and eight of them will clash in two games in succession. This fact, Yurzinov stressed, will require that the coaches come up with new ways of getting the players into the right mood.

The field is very strong, Yurzinov continued: even the debutants, Italy, quite possibly have something up their sleeve as they have players who had their schooling in the NHL.

The recent games we had with the FRG indicated that the opponents are quite knowledgeable in the game, Yurzinov emphasized.

Vladimir YURZINOV: big-time hockey in offing



The Finns have a budding and strong side, and their recent relative upsets only prove they are staking all they have on the world championship which they will host, and have so far taken the liberty of experimenting now and then, disregarding failures. I spent two years coaching Finnish teams, Yurzinov pointed out, and am aware of their potential. One important consideration is that manager Kalevi Numminen is winding up his contract with the national squad this season, and is therefore very keen on championship awards.

The USA and Canada have always been something of an unknown quality, since they normally get together only days before championships begin. Still their players are proficient enough to play up to mark.

Last year's silver medalists, Sweden, led by new manager Anders Palmstrom, did quite well already in the Moscow "Izvestia" tournament, where they came third, Yurzinov pointed out.

Czechoslovakia, third finishers in the last year's championship, who recruited many new faces after the Olympics, will not provide strong competition for the top awards.

As it happens, there will hardly be any push-overs in the race for the medals.

The USSR has 17 world titles to its credit; we know that to defend a title is much more difficult than to win it, and therefore have worked hard for the upcoming championship. Our biggest problem was the seemingly never-ending injuries suffered by our leading players in a very acutely contested national championship. Our greatest loss is Alexander Malisev, voted the attacker of the 1981 world championship, who has dropped out with a serious leg injury, to be operated on on April 14. Malisev was our best player in the current national championship and this year's international tournaments, and there just seems to be on one around capable of matching his standards.

The newcomers to the national side, Yurzinov continued, have been doing excellently this far, but we can only guess where they will be as good in the world championship.

Most likely our crack force will be the Makarov-Larionov-Krutov attacking trio backed up by Fetisov and Kasatonov. These will be helped along by Shalimov—Shepelov—S. Kapustin and defencemen Vasiliev—Zubkov; Kozhevnikov (top national scorer this far)—V. Gulyaev—Tyumenev, plus Pavlov and Bilyaletdinov; and Khomutov—Zhitkov—Drozdovskiy and defencemen Babayev and Gulyaev, who incidentally is also a skilled forward.

Tretiyak and Myshkin will add to the goal.

Naturally enough, there could be changes to the line-up, Yurzinov emphasized.

Pans are looking forward to acute competition, he further stressed, while we coaches will be on the look-out for new tactical stratagems and combinations, which is what makes the game to continually improve. Doubtless, he concluded, we are in for some really big-time hockey.

Alexander BUTSEV

PELE ON WORLD CUP CHANCES

Celebrated Pelé claimed Brazil will face quite a number of problems specifically in attack, which, he charged, lacks good wide forwards.

Interviewed by the Rio-based "Jornal do Brasil" he said manager Tele Santana will have to find the way of capturing the Banks since, he stressed, we have long lacked good wingers.

Pelé said that Brazilian attackers gravitated towards midfield and that Santana would have to devise a penetration strategy which has not been in evidence thus far. He tipped the FRG as likely to provide the keenest opposition to Brazil at the World Cup finals, alongside Belgium, Spain and the Soviet Union.

According to him, world titans Argentina would probably fail to do well because of a lot of internal problems. The thrice world champion rated the finals group six as one of the strongest but added this could work to Brazil's advantage. If we qualify we would be prepared for the top award scramble, he stressed.

'Spring Bouquet' for Dalia Kutkaite

(Continued from page 1)

At present every major tournament is but a stage in preparation for the 1984 Olympics, which will feature, for the first time yet, rhythmic exercises allround competition.



● Caridad Perez (Cuba). ● Mariela Spasova of Bulgaria. Photos by Andrei Knyazev

Cuba comes out on top

The women's volleyball world titans Cuba defeated Olympic champions, the USSR, 3-1, in the final match of the tenth international Savaila Cup tournament at Szombathely, Hungary. In the fourth set the Soviet side managed to catch up with the opponents who were six points ahead but at 7-7 Cuba picked up eight successive points.

Hungary edged Peru, 3-2, to come third, followed by the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria.

Chernysheva of the USSR, Tellez of Cuba and Tait of Peru were chosen best players of the tournament.

32 POINTS FOR SEMYONOVA

National women's basketball league leaders TTT have continued on their winning streak by beating Novosibirsk Dynamo, 75-52, with 32 points from their top scorer Ulyana Semyonova.

On April 17-22 the six top finishers this far (TTT, Moscow Region Spartak and Leningrad Spartak, the Central Army Club and Kiev Dynamo) will meet in a mini-tournament in Kutyshyev.

INFORMATION

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AFGHANISTAN FAVOURS TALKS

Kabul. The Afghan government is in favour of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and this was reflected in its statements of May 14, 1980 and August 24, 1981. Thus spoke Babrak Karmal at his meeting with D. Cordovez, UN Secretary-General's personal representative. Afghanistan approves the efforts of the UN Secretary-General and of his representa-

tive in their search for ways of settling the problem through negotiations between the interested parties—of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. We are of the opinion, B. Karmal went on, that direct talks between the governments of these countries would be the most effective means of reaching a settlement. It is becoming evident, however, that the other

(Continued on page 2)

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

Lebanon: UNDER THREAT

The threat of an Israeli invasion of the south of Lebanon is one of the main topics discussed by Soviet papers. P. Danchenko and R. Moseyev, Pravda's special correspondents, report from Beirut.

The Lebanon lives these days in a state of anxious expectation. Lining the main road from Beirut to the south are AA guns and large-caliber machine-guns. Pill-boxes made of sandbags and stone slabs dot the hills around the road.

Israel may strike at any moment, says Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik Wazze. Israeli units have been moved up to the border and are manoeuvring, concentrating first in one place and then in another. Attacks may be carried out not only in the south of Lebanon but also on the Palestine camps in other parts of the country.

The real nature of the threats coming from Tel Aviv is taken extremely seriously here, the report continues, and this is why Lebanese government has brought the fact to the notice of the Soviet Union, of the USA, of Arab countries, and the UN.

Tel Aviv has not only concentrated large units on the Lebanese border, and the latter are not simply making time, stresses Izvestia analyst L. Koryavkin; Israel is already "flexing its muscles" and drawing the arrows of possible attacks on maps.

Of course details of invasion plans are kept in strict secrecy in the ranks of the Israeli general headquarters, but what the Arab and Western press writes about Tel Aviv's military preparations naturally has some basis. The threat to Lebanon is real as is the possibility of wide-scale Israeli action in that country.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The sale of oil and gas rich plots of land to be held on May 26 in Alaska will be the largest in American history. The total area of the lands on sale is 1,400 thousand hectares. The takings will go to the Federal and state budget.

● A class 209 submarine of the West German Navy has collided off the Danish island of Zealand with a Danish merchantman. The submarine was on its first trial voyage.

● 60 thousand people have been arrested in Turkey since the military junta seized power in September 1980. 47 thousand detainees have been brought before military tribunals.



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By air — from Moscow

Round the Soviet Union

● A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS HAS BEEN ENTERED IN THE USSR STATE REGISTER OF DISCOVERIES. It has been found that light and heavy fragments resulted from the fission of heavy nuclei escape asymmetrically in relation to the direction of the polarization of the neutron beam causing the decay. This major discovery was made by scientists at Moscow's Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics.

● THE FULL-SCALE PRODUCTION OF THE NEW ZOOM LENS OF THE "GRANIT-1" TYPE HAS BEGUN AT THE LENIN ARSENAL PLANT IN KIEV. The new product replaces three conventional lenses. This class of photographic technology is a novelty in the national camera industry.

● A DEPOSIT OF REEF LIMESTONE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN MOLDAVIA'S NORTH. It provides fine material for finishing in construction and resembles marble. The new deposit's commercial production will be started this year. According to expert opinion, the deposits are sufficient to produce 40 million square metres of facing plates to be used for interior decoration.



"Festive Dance" performed by students from the Alma-Ata ballet school. Photo by Gennady Vonsorvsky

DAYS OF KAZAKHSTAN IN MOSCOW

The Days of Kazakh Literature and the Arts in the Russian Federation have opened in Moscow with a gala concert on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre.

Visitors from Kazakhstan are also giving performances in Ul'yanovsk, Novosibirsk and Orenburg. The programme of the

Days is very varied and includes exhibitions of applied and fine arts and book shows, a festival of feature films and documentaries; concerts as well as meetings at various enterprises and artistic unions, with writers, composers, artists and other cultural

workers from the Kazakh republic.

The Days dedicated to the 250th anniversary of the voluntary entry of Kazakhstan into Russia are to be followed by the Days of Literature and the Arts of the Russian Federation, to be held in Kazakhstan, next June.

SOVIET MOSLEMS SPEAK OUT

The leaders of the four Soviet Moslem boards have issued a joint statement on behalf of all Moslems in the USSR strongly condemning the new bloody crime committed by the Israeli military in Jerusalem.

The statement says, in part: the al Aqsa mosque, one of the great holy places of Islam, has been defiled and sprinkled with the blood of our brothers in faith. An Israeli army soldier, of American descent, opened fire

on the worshippers there. This monstrous act is a striking indication of the essence of mean-spirited ideology and of the criminal policy of the ruling Zionist crust in Israel, of its reluctance to comply with the elementary norms of international law. Trying at any cost to prevent a just settlement in the Middle East, they are prepared to commit any crime against the Arabs and in particular against the long-suffering people of Palestine.

LENIN LIVES ON

"V. I. Lenin in Art" is the name of an exhibition that has opened at Moscow's Soviet Army Central House.

On display are well-known paintings like "The 2nd RSDRP Congress" by Yu. Vinogradov; "V. Lenin's Address at the 1917 April Conference" by A. Vasiliev; I. Brodskiy's "Lenin in Smolny"; and other paintings, drawings, posters and items of applied art highlighting major events in the life of Vladimir Lenin, founder of the world's first socialist state.

The exhibition has been organized by the Central Museum of Revolution of the USSR.

A NEW STAGE IN THE VOLGA ELECTRIC CASCADE

Assembly is nearing completion of the fourth unit at the Cheboksary hydroelectric power project. As the Volga rises with flood waters, the project will be put under load.

The Cheboksary project is

its last stage of the Volga electric cascade. When completed, it will generate 3,500 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. This will considerably improve electric supplies in the European Soviet Union, particularly during peak loads.

The construction of the new HEP will also complete the reconstruction of the river route from Moscow to Astrakhan, enabling larger ships to travel from the Caspian to the central industrial areas.



As the conflict between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands (Iles Malvinas) continues, the British Conservative government has sent a naval task force of more than 40 ships including the "Hermes" aircraft carrier with Royal Marines on board, to the Southern Atlantic.

In Buenos Aires and other Argentine cities, demonstrations are being held in support of the government which seeks to restore sovereign rights over the Falkland Islands.

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NICARAGUA'S INITIATIVE

Managua. The Nicaraguan government has again confirmed its readiness to hold negotiations with the United States on settling relations between the two countries which have deteriorated as a result of the Reagan administration's aggressive policy.

According to the Nueva Nicaragua agency, the Nicaraguan government has suggested to the American Department of State that a date be fixed for the start of negotiations. In the opinion of the Nicaraguan government the

latter should be based on the peaceful initiatives put forward by the Mexican President, Jose Lopez Portillo. At the same time the agency emphasizes, the Nicaraguan government has requested that the Washington administration give up its aggressive actions in relation to the Central American country, including its air intelligence of Nicaraguan territory and its support of counter-revolutionary groups operating near Nicaragua's northern borders.

Japan boosts army to please Pentagon

Tokyo. The Japanese national Defence Agency has completed its draft of the new five-year programme for modernizing the country's armed forces in 1983-1987, the "Nihon Keizai" newspaper reports. The Japanese war department programme proposes arming all the Japanese armed forces with advanced offensive weapons. In order to achieve this, Japanese generals and admirals have requested that 5,000,000 million yen of the state budget be spent on these purposes, the newspaper says.

Over the five years, the modernization programme and ex-

penditure on the armed forces will total 20,000,000 million yen. Considerable attention in the programme is given to the strengthening of the "defence capability" in the north of the country, particularly on the island of Hokkaido where the Japanese army has a large concentration of troops.

At a meeting which has taken place between Prime Minister Z. Suzuki and military leaders, the Japanese top brass confirmed their intention of expanding military preparations, of stepping up Japanese-American military manoeuvres, and of boosting joint military planning.

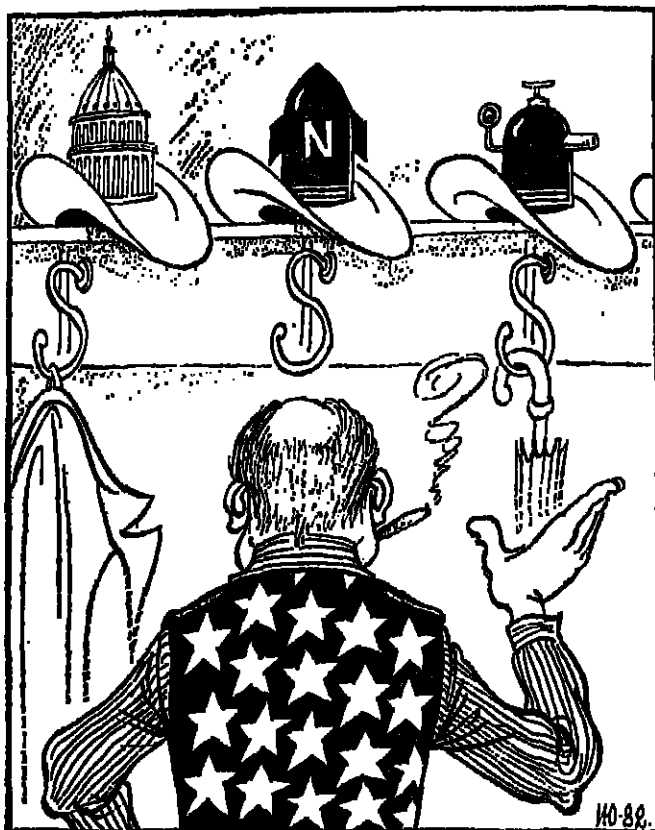
EL SALVADOR JUNTA ATTEMPTS TO COVER UP ITS CRIMES

The Hague. The Salvadoran junta has made an awkward attempt to cover up yet another of its crimes by trying to conceal the circumstances of the murder by government soldiers of the four Dutch journalists who died in El Salvador on March 17.

This was announced by the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, van der Stoep. Addressing the standing parliamentary commission on foreign affairs, he said that the Salvadoran authorities have refused to allow the special commission of enquiry into the murder to question either the CO or the soldiers of

the unit which opened fire against the journalists.

The standing commission has also discussed a preliminary report on the investigation into the circumstances of the murder. Among other things, the report says that the facts completely disprove the explanation of the incident put out by the Salvadoran authorities which states that the journalists died in a skirmish between government troops and guerrillas. It later became clear that the newsmen, who were under suspicion from the authorities, were shot dead by a junta patrol.



Which one should I put on today?

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

CONSEQUENCES OF ARMS RACE

Lagos. The UN working group on the interdependence of disarmament and development has submitted its report, highlighting the negative influence of the arms race on development, to the Commission on Political Issues, International Security and Disarmament of the Interparliamentary Union, holding its session here.

The escalation of the arms race, the Western countries' unwillingness to put it under control create a vicious circle of

confrontation and detract from the perspective of mutually advantageous economic cooperation, conclude the authors of the document.

The document states further that more than 50 million people in the world are involved in the military sphere directly or indirectly. 25 million of them serve in the regular armed forces. 40,000 million dollars are spent annually for arms purchases, stresses the document.

AFGHANISTAN FAVOURS TALKS

(Continued from page 1)

side is still not ready to hold such talks, putting forward instead a complicated procedure leading away from the principal aim. Despite this, proceeding from a spirit of goodwill and from the sincere desire to establish good relations with neighbouring countries, the DRA will continue efforts aimed at settling existing problems, a consolidating peace in the region and at securing a comprehensive and long-standing settlement of the question.

APPEAL FOR OAU UNITY

Yaounde. Cameroon is ready to make an effective contribution to the cause of finding peaceful ways of settling conflicts between African states, said President Ahmadou Ahidjo. Such conflict, he pointed out, should not undermine the foundations of the Organization for African Unity.

Our duty, he said, is to strengthen the OAU, to stop any attempts to split the Organization, and to preserve its unity despite existing ideological differences. The OAU should stand guard over the cause of freedom and progress in Africa. The Cameroonian head of state confirmed his country's readiness to fight for the independence of Namibia which is occupied by South African troops, and has spoken out in favour of eliminating the inhuman system of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa.

Malcolm Fraser has been re-elected as leader of Australia's Liberal Party, the largest party of the ruling coalition, at a parliamentary faction meeting. Mr Fraser thus retains his post as the country's prime minister. The meeting was held, following a landslide defeat for the Liberals in the Victoria state elections.

Chung Doo Hwan, the leader of the South Korean regime, has said that production of South Korean combat planes will start this year. F-5 fighter-bombers will be manufactured on American license.

The number of American military advisers in Honduras has been stepped up over the past six months from 14 to 100, the Washington administration spokesman announcing the increase gave as the reason growing tension in relations between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Provisional Council of National Defense in Ghana has decided to open two new embassies — one in Cuba and the other in Libya.

The Greek government has announced its support for the South West Africa People's Organization in its struggle for the liberation of the people of Namibia from the South African forces of occupation.

The Egyptian Ministry of Culture has banned all exhibitions of Turkishman treasures abroad as most of the takings from such exhibitions go to the entrepreneurs rather than to the state. Over the past few years, American businessmen have made 100 million dollars on these exhibitions.

He described as utterly unfounded Reagan's claim of the Soviet Union's "military superiority", which allegedly forces America to boost outlays for the development of new armaments. America is creating a myth about a "Soviet military threat" similar to the myth of our inferiority in missiles, which we made a great fuss about back in the sixties. Given the current nuclear parity, only negotiations can help check the continued escalation of the arms race, Bethe called out in his speech. He stressed the importance of the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties for maintaining the security of both sides.

At present the Reagan administration appears willfully opposed to starting serious and dialogue with the USSR and refuses to make the slightest concessions. Indicative in this respect, Bethe emphasized, is the rejection of the Soviet Union's constructive and far-reaching proposals aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. These initiatives will go a long way towards the complete banishment of nuclear missiles from Europe.

Like many Americans, he continued, I get the shivers when I hear statements to the effect that the more nuclear arms we have the more nuclear security. The stronger is our security, the Soviet Union has openly rejected such lunatic ideas and is urging us to open talks on nuclear weapons control.

For the sake of peace on earth and of the future of humanity, he concluded, we should welcome this invitation and adopt the better.

FACTS and EVENTS

According to plans for improving NATO's infrastructure on its northern flank, Norway has been given 100 million kroner for additional equipment at the Orland airfield. The airfield will be used as a theatre-base for AWACS planes in Europe.

Four terrorists from the pro-Peking underground organization "New People's Army" have killed Pablo Ruzo, mayor of Colson, a Philippine town. According to the Manila "Daily Express", one of those responsible for the killing, detained by the police, said that it was part of a terror campaign organized by the "New People's Army".

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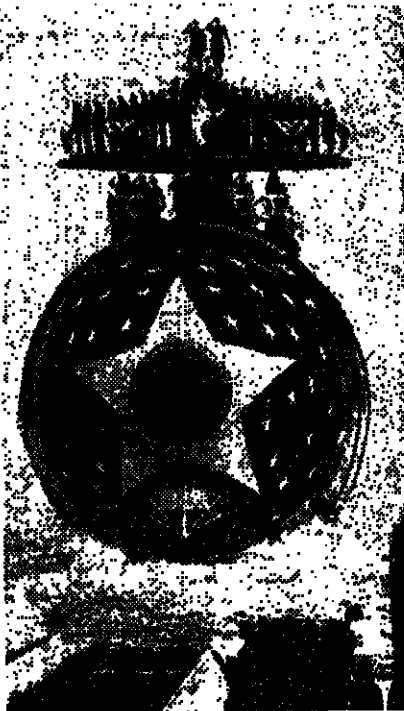
PAINTINGS WORTH A FORTUNE STOLEN

London. Seven paintings by 17th-century Spanish and Flemish artists worth 6,250,000 pounds have been stolen from a private collection in London, the biggest art theft yet in Britain.

SOUTH AFRICA HUSHES UP MURDER

Johannesburg has announced a delay in the investigation into the death of noted trade union activist Neil Aggett.

Aggett was arrested and later found dead in his prison cell, with the authorities claiming he had "hanged himself". But Aggett's relatives obtained evidence from other inmates divulging that Aggett had been tortured and exposed to electric shocks. Faced with worldwide protests the government in Pretoria agreed to set up a commission of inquiry, but this appeared to be just a ploy. The commission was originally scheduled to meet on March 1, then on April 13 and now its meeting has been postponed for an indefinite period of time.



The United States continues to build up its Navy as part of large-scale preparation for armed adventures overseas. Another "baby" born by the industrial-military complex is the atomic submarine "Albuquerque" which has been launched in Groton (Connecticut). She has left for the Atlantic to undergo sea trials.

In the photo: launching "Albuquerque".

Photo AP-TASS

Science and technology

NEW POINTS FOR HIGH-SPEED TRAINS

As part of the reinforcement of the high-speed railway tracks in Japan, the points are being replaced by more powerful ones 129 metres long.

In order to effect the switch-over at Tokyo station, a special transport device has been designed consisting of two coupled platforms on roller conveyors. Once assembled, the new points are put on the platform and taken to the installation site. The replacement is done at night when all traffic on the high-speed lines has ceased.

POLONIUM IN TOBACCO SMOKE

Researchers from the medical centre at the University of Massachusetts have found high concentrations of radioactive polonium in heavy tobacco smoke. It finds its way to tobacco from phosphate fertilizer used by tobacco growers. Observations have shown that throughout his life a smoker who smokes a pack and a half a day is exposed to radiation equivalent to 300 X-ray chest examinations. Although radiation affects all the human tissues, it is the cells close to the source of radiation that suffer most.

TEXT-BOOK FOR THE DEAF-MUTES

A group of French researchers have compiled a detailed dictionary of gestures for the deaf-mutes. The book which is ready for the print will contain 300 pages and 1,200 photos showing how to perform a particular gesture.

OF INTEREST

The overzealous 'book-lover'

The career of "bibliophile", former Princeton University student, Thomas Freudenreich, has been brought to an end. He was arrested for stealing over three thousand books from various libraries. UPI reports that police seized 85 boxes of books worth over 250 thousand dollars.

What are the French famous for?

The world statistics state that France holds the record in the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

ages. The French are, however, the holders of yet another world record. They are also unsurpassed in the number of heavy road accidents. The magazine "Selection" writes that in the past 30 years three million French have been seriously injured and 400 thousand died in such accidents. Could it be that these two world records are linked with each other?

Price of football passions

With the world football championship in Spain drawing closer, "football fever" is getting a harder grip on Brazil. It has been decided to send overseas a 5,000-strong army of fans and

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHY THE CRISIS IS FANNED OUT

The disproportion of the British reaction is evident, writes Vladimir Simonov, APN London correspondent, in LITBURNAYA GAZETA, concerning the Anglo-Argentine crisis. To some people the Falklands incident looks like manna. They have been looking here towards an external critical situation which would allow them to overshadow all home troubles. Catastrophic unemployment? The overblowing standard of living? Come on, this is peanuts in the hard times when all patriots should unite to punish the enemy! We won't let them doubt the strength of the British lion!

London clearly would like to use the present crisis to justify its unbridled militarism, writes Simonov. Here is a chance to flex the military muscles which have been idle for so long, or thrust under the taxpayers' nose the idea that what they sacrifice for the cruise missiles or the nuclear Trident submarines is not for nothing.

IT'S UP TO JAPAN NOW

"We would like to have dependable relations of good neighbours, reciprocally advantageous cooperation and mutual trust with Japan". This clear and constructive position of the Soviet Union has again been reiterated by Leonid Brezhnev at the recent festivities in Tashkent, writes Vsevolod Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA.

The observer notes that until recently positive experience has been accumulated in the Soviet-Japanese cooperation, particularly in developing the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East on a compensatory basis. The accomplished results, however, do not correspond to the existing level of the two countries' potential. The cause of this, stresses V. Ovchinnikov, lies in the fact that the Japanese ruling circles have succumbed to the pressure of Washington and made a turn from détente towards confrontation, including support of the American "sanctions" policy with regard to the Soviet Union.

The development of good relations between our countries will depend considerably on how the Japanese leadership manages to preserve its independent and realistic political course, says the article.

WASHINGTON NEEDS A BELLIGERENT TEL AVIV

The Pentagon has informed Congress about its intention to sell Tel Aviv 200 modernized ground-launched missiles of the Hawk type, writes Gennady Musoyevich in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

The fact that the US administration continues supplies of arms to the Israeli rulers while Tel Aviv does not conceal its intentions of striking Lebanon, can be considered as nothing else but undisguised encouragement of the aggressor.

The belligerent Tel Aviv which is ready to use the American arms is needed by the White House, notes the observer. It is precisely such policy which fits best the strategy of the present American government. US schemes in the Middle East are a link in the chain of the global course of the newly come cold war advocates and their balancing on the brink of real war.

Any peace settlement of international problems, on the contrary, interferes with Washington's military and strategic plans.

FALSE 'WINDOW' AND THE ARMS RACE

In order to justify the strategic arms race the Washington administration is resorting to rhetoric about "the window of vulnerability", which is one of the most false attempts to substantiate the need for such race, writes Lev Samoilov in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper.

It is claimed that in 1984-87 the American defences will have developed "a hazardous window" which the Soviet Union will be too ready to exploit in order to deliver a preemptive strike against the thousand of the American ICBMs.

If the American leaders were seriously concerned about the vulnerability of their strategic forces, they would have chosen the arms limitations rather than the strategic arms race. It is along the road of limitations that problems not only of politics, but also of strategy can be solved. However, American administrations, first Carter's and then Reagan's, have been opposed to ratification of the SALT treaty. Neither does Washington want to hold further negotiations on limiting and reducing the strategic nuclear armaments.

VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

Indian-Pakistani dialogue: will it go on?

The dialogue which began last year between India and Pakistan on the conclusion of a pact on non-aggression and the non-use of force at once attracted the attention of the world public. The subcontinent "froze up" the European continent and "froze" the huge Indian Ocean region. The political echo of positive or negative developments in Indian-Pakistani relations well beyond its frontiers.

Over the past three decades the rulers of Pakistan have unleashed wars on three occasions against their neighbour. And although for the last ten years the two countries have not been fighting each other, good-neighbourly relations between them is still something which is manifestly absent. During recent years Pakistan has clearly been heading towards a confrontation with India. The following facts point to this: the large-scale modernization of Pakistan's armed forces (including the development of its own atomic weapons) and troop concentrations on the Pakistan-Indian border. All this being ac-

companied by an accentuated propaganda campaign. The escalation in Pakistan's militarization has led to well-founded anxiety in India. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has pointed out in parliament and in numerous interviews that the Pakistani threat to India is growing. She stresses meanwhile that foreign aid to Islamabad (3,200 million dollars from the USA and 2,000 million dollars from China) encourages the Pakistani rulers in their aggressive plans. History is full of such examples: foreign-made arms sent to Pakistan have been used three times by the latter country against India.

In this situation General Zia ul-Haq came forward with an unexpected proposal of a "non-aggression pact". But before this had even been brought officially to the notice of the Indian government, Islamabad, backed up by Washington and Peking, started to accuse India of turning down its peaceful efforts.

The Indian government's attitude to Islamabad's offer was one of mistrust. The Indian press ex-



pressions between the two countries, including the Kashmir problem, should be solved on a bilateral basis. It should be remembered that Pakistan captured part of Kashmir during the 1965 war and tried to prove via the UN Human Rights Commission that it had a right to this Indian territory that it had seized.

The talks that were started with Pakistan were seen in Delhi as a possible way of establishing genuinely good-neighbourly relations between the two countries. The Indian leaders expressed their readiness to sign a friendship treaty. It was suggested to Pakistan that a joint commission be set up to discuss such questions as trade, transport communications, cultural cooperation, pilgrimage, etc.

Islamabad preferred "not to notice" the first offer, and "not to understand" the second. Sahibzada Yacub Ali Khan, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the commission question was leading the dialogue on a peace pact astray.

The present position of the Pakistani authorities looks particularly suspicious when one considers how eagerly it follows in the wake of Washington and Peking policies whose plans do not provide for an improvement in relations between India and Pakistan.

The deadlock in the Pakistan-Indian talks is alarming to all who believe that even a poor peace is better than a heavy quarrel, and who would like to see relations between these two countries as being genuinely friendly. There are enough "hot spots" on the globe as it is.

Handwritten text in the right margin: "The world is a stage" and "The world is a stage" repeated vertically.

Round the Soviet Union

● IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO RECONSTRUCT THE LENIN DNEPR ELECTRIC STATION IN ORDER TO BOOST ITS OUTPUT TO NEARLY DOUBLE. WHAT IT IS AT PRESENT. Together with the Dnepropetrovsk, its aggregate capacity will top 2 million kW.

● THE FORCE AND BEAUTY OF THE KAMCHATKA AND KURIL ISLANDS' VOLCANOS ARE CAPTURED IN THE PICTURES PAINTED BY VOLCANO RESEARCHERS. Their canvases and drawings have made up a show in the Volcanology Institute at the Far Eastern Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

● OSIP VELICHKO, A CRAFTSMAN FROM THE CARPATHIANS, HAS DONE A SERIES OF PORTRAITS, IN DELICATELY CARVED WOOD, OF THE STATESMEN FROM THE KIEVAN RUS PERIOD. Using the scanty descriptions which have come down to us, he has achieved likenesses of Yaroslav the Wise, Vladimir Monomakh, Princess Olga, and the Princes Oleg and Igor. The portraits are dedicated to the 1,500th anniversary of the city of Kiev.

Construction of the Urengoi to Uzhgorod gas pipeline

Work has started on the Urengoi to Uzhgorod pipeline's northernmost section. Natural gas from the world's largest Urengoi deposit will be pumped through the pipeline to Europe.

Before the melting of snows on swamps has made the terrain impassable for transport, 400 kilometers of pipe sections and assembly equipment for summer work will be delivered to the construction site by the winter road built on snow.

It is planned to use a number of technical novelties in the construction of the gas pipeline. One of them is a gas cooling station for preventing permafrost areas from thawing. The most cost-saving gas pumping mode will be ensured by means of a computer control system.

This year it is planned to weld into a single line nearly 300 kilometers of the pipeline's northern section stretching for more than 800 kilometers.



Vladimir Spilina, an air ambulance pilot.

FLYING THE DOCTOR TO A PATIENT

Specially equipped planes and helicopters fly doctors and medical nurses to otherwise inaccessible regions.

The Central Aviation Medicine Station is in Moscow. Its 40 branches and 70 divisions are scattered across the territory of the Russian Federation. All the other Soviet republics, big cities and administrative centres are also provided with

air ambulance service. In the Russian Federation alone aviation medicine runs 104 planes and 74 helicopters.

Aviation medicine means more than urgent help. It is responsible for disease prevention check-ups, consultations and other functions. Last year its planes made almost 70,000 flights.



Urgent help rendered.

GIANT MACHINE-TOOL

A heavy automatic lathe has been sent to the Ulyanovsk machine-building plant by the Kramatorsk Chubar plant in the Ukraine.

The lathe is capable of processing various workpieces weighing

as much as 40 tonnes and up to eight metres long and needs no permanent human involvement. All operations including turning, threading, drilling, grinding and others are performed automatically. Tool changes

and re-adjustments are made automatically.

The lathe processes parts of most complicated shapes which could not be copied with previous models. The country's engineering enterprises will be supplied with more than 30 such lathes in the current five-year plan period.

NEW TUNNELLING EQUIPMENT

Soviet tunnelling complexes of a new type will help accelerate the construction of railway tunnels without using explosives. New tunnelling complexes are now manufactured by the engineering work in the town of Yasnopol (Ukraine). The first such tunneller will be used to drive the underground way under the North-Mulsky Ridge, in Siberia, the biggest in the Balkal-Amur Railway area.

This is a unique tunneller in the USSR. It can handle up to 90 metres a month—three times as much as by the drilling-and-explosion method. The number of men engaged in tunnelling operations is reduced by 33 per cent.

KIRGHIZ COTTON

The new fine staple cotton varieties, Kirghizsky-3 and Uchi-2, developed in Kirghizia, a Soviet republic in Central Asia, yield up to 5 tonnes per hectare. This spring they will be sown on the last 5,000 hectares.

To bring the boundaries of cotton plantations closer to alpine and subalpine meadows the seeds are cleaned by machinery from their shaggy cover and they begin to grow even at temperatures of 17-18°C. Such seeds are distinguished by higher germination and earlier ripening.

The large-scale use of machinery at collective and state farms and the broad scope of irrigation networks enables Kirghizian agriculturists to raise bumper crops on what used to be barren soil.

TURBINE FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS TESTED

Tests of a high-pressure 750,000 kW nuclear turbine have been completed at the Kirov plant in Kharkov. The first such unit will go to the Ignalina atomic power station in Lithuania, for its 1.5 million kW reactor.

As compared to previous such turbines the new machine features twice as higher revolution rate. Thanks to the use of new achievements in metallurgy and precision machining the turbine is made more reliable. Theoretical background was provided by two Kharkov institutes—the local Politechnic and the Institute of Engineering Problems of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

The USSR each year now exceeds five million and continues to go up.

Tourist itineraries have been considerably expanded in the last 10 years, and now include 140 Soviet towns.

WHAT MAKES THE THEATRE TICK?

SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA is running a discussion on "Theatre of the 1980s: its present and future". Taking part are directors, playwrights and critics. The impact of various "fashions" on the theatre is discussed by critic Yulia Edla.

Over the past decade musicals have been multiplying like mushrooms after a good summer shower.

Characters from Doszoyevsky, Cervantes, Rostom, Sukhovo-Kobylin, Dumas-the-father, Bernard Shaw, etc. have acquired a singing dimension, so to say.

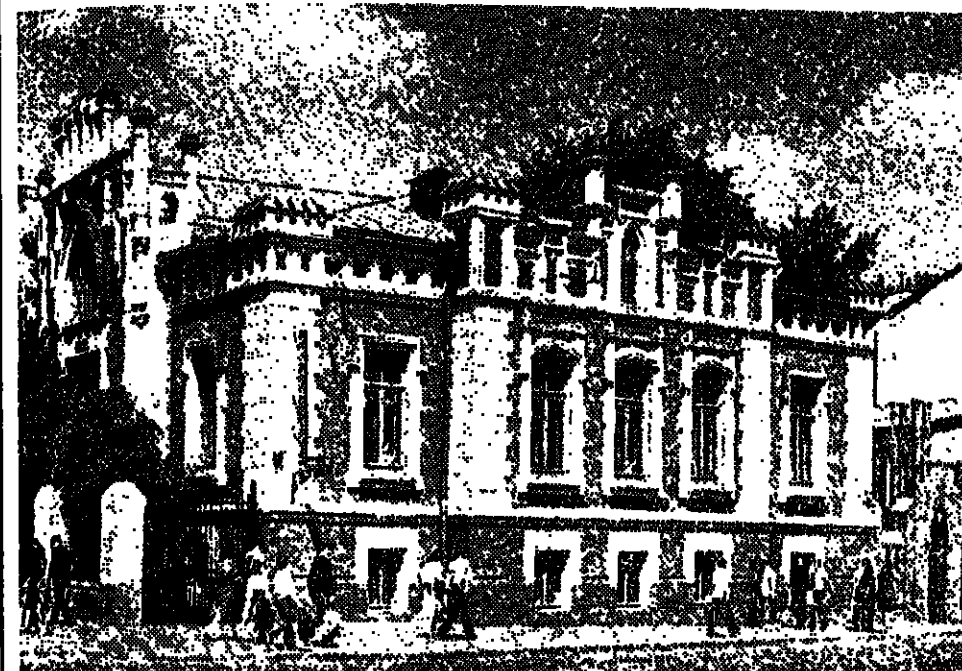
There is another "fashionable" trend in the present-day theatre, the critic goes on, which I personally call "the least trend": a bit of light music, a bit of rhythmic choreography, somewhat bare music for dances and somewhat prominent female hips. Everything is according to fashion, everything is according to what is "trendy" this season.

The spectator carries away from such a performance 1.5 melodies, as simple as mooring, though not a single idea, not a single question has stuck in his head, not a single trouble, not a single feeling having got to his heart.

The theatre lives and develops not only by virtue of advanced directing and acting technologies. Edla believes, not only by searching new forms and stage innovations, but by accepting new ideas, new thoughts, by fresh and intelligent analysis of the "new" world, modern man, and by seeing and unbiased understanding of the matter of things and the matter of life. All this requires genuine literature. People go to the theatre for new thoughts and new feelings.

Places to visit

RUSSIAN THEATRE HISTORY MUSEUM



The Alexei Bakhrushin museum, one of the oldest in Moscow, shows the history of the Russian and Soviet theatre.

The halls dedicated to the pre-revolution period introduce the visitors to such Russian performers as Mikhail Shchepkin, Maria Yermolova, Fyodor Chalapin. Admirers of the latter can listen to a recorded concert of the great singer. Here they also keep recordings of Gligi, Caruso and other famous singers.

The museum's Soviet section begins with displays devoted to Vsevolod Meyerhold, Alex-

ander Tairov and Yevgeny Vakhtangov. Nicely presented are the best productions by the famed Moscow Art Theatre and by Stanislavsky and Neudorovich-Danchenko.

Sketches of sets and costumes by well-known theatre artists attract those who enjoy fine arts.

One room is a replica of a study used by the museum's founder, Alexei Bakhrushin, who was a great theatre lover and connoisseur. Besides his personal belongings, the room features exhibits which started the museum's collection.

Science and technology

CLUE TO CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES

You needn't resort to sleep to feel comfortable and refreshed if you use the Electroson device developed at the Latvian Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine.

The best results have been achieved through alternate exposure to electric stimulation of the right and left cerebral hemispheres, which, it was found, react differently to weak electric pulses. A "personal" approach to each of them requires a special arrangement of electrodes and different current parameters: amplitude, frequency and polarity.

Such treatment ensures rest which is unobtainable even in sleep. In addition the device has unattended abilities to recover the body's energy resources and working capacity.

MEET A KHONORIK

Siberian biologists have bred a cross between a fox and a mink which they dub Khonorik.

From the ferret, the Khonorik has inherited the white "mask" on the muzzle and the you to dig the earth. Like a mink, it swims and dives looking for food under the water. It has an unusual coat, and its thick brown fur looks festive set off by a soft light brown fluff.

To breed the new animal, the biologists used the method of remote hybridization which was previously used to breed a cross between aurochs and bison, mules and other animals. In three years, the khonoriks and their posterity produced 170 new young.

TO TUNDRA WITH DIPLOMAS

The Nikolayevsk-on-Amur teachers' training college, the oldest establishment of special education in the Far East, has celebrated its 50th anniversary. Its first enrolment in the early 30s consisted of reindeer breeders, fishermen and for trappers of northern nationalities lacking a written language, who arrived at Nikolayevsk from the boundless expanse of Chukotka, the coastal areas of the Sea of Okhotsk, Kamchatka and the Amur Region.

The college has since trained over 4,000 specialists—doctors, scholars, engineers, artists, painters and writers. It was instrumental in the eradication of illiteracy among the many indigenous nationalities of the Far East (Chukchi, Nivkhan, Nivkha, Itelmen, Olenok) and is now providing comprehensive secondary education there. This year a hundred graduates will be sent to teach in schools of the Far North, the Amur Region, and in the Balkal-Amur Railway area.

Nature preservation in the Ukraine

Punctate deer are being introduced into the abundant woodlands of the Cherkassy Region in the Ukraine. Just a few new settlers from the Mari-time taiga were sufficient to lay the foundations of a herd which now numbers over 500 animals. The herd adapted quickly to their new environment. According to experts, the "Cherkassy" deer outdo their Far Eastern counterparts in size and weight — a fact which is explained by the availability of lush feeding grounds. Now these beautiful animals can be met in many woods of the region whose area is expanded annually by five thousand hectares.

Preserving and increasing our country's fauna is the constant concern of local Soviets, hunting reserves, hunting societies and of other state bodies whose business is environmental protection. Thanks to their combined efforts, beaver colonies have been restored, muskrat breeding started and the numbers of wild boar, roe, deer, elk, red deer and partridges increased.

Reserves which now occupy nearly one-third of the region's agricultural land play an important role in preserving the local flora and fauna.

Musk rats take to Karakum Desert

According to biologists who have recently carried out tests in the area, Turkmenia's water reservoirs are ideal for muskrat breeding.

A few years ago ten rats were introduced into the Kelif Lakes in the south-east of the republic. These have now multiplied to a hundred. The unusually fast ac-

climatization of the muskrat in the Karakum Desert is due to ample supplies of foodstuffs and of heat. As a rule, the rats choose quiet, not easily accessible places for their homes far from the turmoil of man's economic activities.

The Kelif Lakes have been turned into a nature preserve.

OF INTEREST

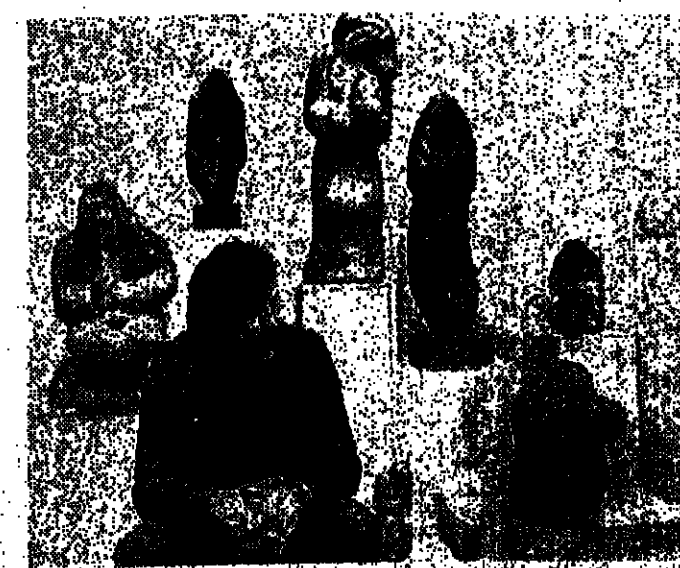
CLOCKS IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES

Interesting stories can be learnt from the exhibits which have recently been added to the clock and watch collection at the History of Riga and Navigation Museum. In addition to telling the time, they also inform us of their owners' habits and tastes, as well as of the outstanding events of our epoch. Among the new acquisitions is a four-sided clock with a turreted chime, which looks like a bronze lantern.

Among the five hundred exhibits in the collection there is

a wristwatch made specially for lady clerks in late 19th century in Switzerland. There were few female employees at the time, and the emphasis on ladies' watches tended to be on looks rather than accuracy. This particular watch however keeps good time.

There are also toy-clocks, valise-clock-pieces, and clocks for chimney pieces. There is even a special night watchman's timepiece. It rings every 15 minutes warning local inhabitants of his approach. The oldest exhibit is a 17th-century travelling clock enclosed in a case in order to protect the mechanism from jolts.



Stone mason Kazis Rimba, from Slavija, gives all his spare time to sculpture. He works with great enthusiasm, seeking to reach maximum expressiveness and precision of lines. The young mason has created around 50 works. He is a member of the Society of Folk Art of the Lithuanian SSR.

VIEWPOINT

UKRAINE'S CONTRIBUTION TO GRAIN PRODUCTION

An interview with
Lev SECHNYAK,
Dr. of Sc. (Agriculture),
Director of the All-Union
Institute of Selection and
Genetics (Odessa)

It is expected that in 1981-85 the Soviet Union will produce about 230 million tonnes of grain annually. This means that an average annual increment will amount to 34 million tonnes as compared to the previous five-year period.

Though this figure is quite big, it is not, however, impossible: the Soviet Union has already seen such growth twice in its history—in 1950-60 and in 1966-70. In the former case the growth was attained through ploughing millions of hectares of virgin lands, mainly in the country's east, in the latter case—through intensification of production.

The Ukraine, Russia and Kazakhstan are responsible for nine-tenths of all Soviet grain. The other republics' crops are consumed locally in the main. The Ukraine's share of 21 per cent in the total country's pie will remain all through 1981-85, while in absolute figures its annual yields will grow to 51 million tonnes (it was little over 43 million tonnes in 1976-80).

Taking in such a grain harvest is no easy task, says Lev Sechnyak. The republic has much of its land ploughed already. Twenty-five years ago fields and orchards already occupied over 80 per cent of the land area, half of which was taken by grain crops. The percentage has not been actually changed ever since. This means that we need to achieve higher yields.

The Ukraine is the oldest Soviet grain producer as compared to, say, Kazakhstan. The farming industry is highly developed here and any further progress requires much effort. However, in its best years the Ukraine hit the 50 million tonne mark. The task now is to work as good.

To ensure the planned increase, the state five-year plan provides for the use, on an ever greater scale, of farming machines, and fertilizers, the expansion of reclaimed lands and other measures. The subsoil ploughing, which helps protect the soil against erosion, will be recommended for many farms, especially in the steppe zone. The implements for the purpose will be manufactured in sufficient quantity.

Our institute has developed a number of new grain crops for the steppe zone. Winter barley, for example, can now be grown in the Ukraine. Its new varieties have better frost-resistant characteristics than any other varieties in the world. We have produced hard-winter wheat for the first time in the history of selection. The farus variety of this wheat sown at the Kirov collective farm of the Nikolayev Region in the dry 1981, had an unusually high yield of 5.8 tonnes per hectare.

By 1980 the Soviet Union plans to produce one tonne of grain per hectare, equivalent to the best of the world. But such a goal of most all the country's requirements in both food and fodder grain.

Interviewed
by Yevgeny Novikov

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

BAM'S OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROSPECTORS

The Balkal-Amur Railway which is being rapidly constructed has provided a powerful impetus to the development of natural resources in this vast area of the country's east. This is the conclusion arrived at by the council for the BAM area problems attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences which held its field session while travelling in a special train along the railway. The session is commented upon by Academician A. Agabekyan, Chairman of the Council. In an article carried by the SOVSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper.

Detailed prospecting proves that this is an area of huge wealth, writes the academician. It boasts, for example, of three big coal fields with deposits running into thousands of millions of tonnes. Tin ore deposits have also been discovered which will supply the Solnechny enrichment factory.

The scientists will have to decide which mineral and other resources of the wide region should be given priority and to determine the most efficient production structure.

HEAT DELIVERED FROM UNDERGROUND

The chief resources of underground hot waters in the USSR are concentrated in the regions on both sides of the Caucasus, in Siberia, the Far East, Kamchatka, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the southern Ukraine, writes the SOVIET UNION magazine. The long-term plans up to 1980 have mapped out ways for using the so-called recoverable sources of energy: hydraulic, solar, wind, and geothermal.

Hot underground waters heat homes, find their uses in growing vegetables and fruit, treating patients, and do many other works. The first geothermal station in the USSR is the Pauzhetovskaya station in Kamchatka. The cost of its energy is three times smaller than at the capacity of this station is not big — only 11,000 kW. It is not at all impressive as compared with the modern atomic, thermal and hydropower supergiants. Nevertheless, scientists estimate that by the end of the current century geothermal stations will produce 5 per cent of the national electric energy. They will soon appear in Stavropol, Dagestan, and Transcaucasia. The thus gained experience will allow to build more powerful geothermal stations.

People wonder: is it not harmful to rob the planet of its heat? Will it not result in its premature cooling? These apprehensions are understandable but groundless. The amount of heat extracted from the Earth is negligibly small compared with its global amount. The heat of the Earth is constantly renewed thanks to chemical exothermal reactions, radioactive fission and other processes which compensate for the loss.

EXPANSION IN TOURISM

The considerable expansion of Soviet contacts in the field of tourism with capitalist and developing countries in recent years was emphasized in a PRAVDA interview by Sergei Nikitin, head of the Chief Administration for Foreign Tourism at the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Such contacts have been developing most successfully with Finland, France, the FRG and Italy, he added. A significant feature in recent years has been the increase in the number of tourists from such traditional "host" countries as Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal. The number of foreigners crossing the frontiers of

PROFILES



Alexander MINDADZE and Vadim ABDRAKHITOV

The film duo of scriptwriter Alexander Mindadze and director Vadim Abdrashitov already boasts four movies which have attracted the attention both of cinema-goers and critics: "Defence Attorney", "The Turn", "Fox-Hunting" and "A Train Stopped".

Abdrashitov and Mindadze are bent on showing those negative features in the spiritual world of their contemporaries which, in their opinion, pose a moral and social danger. The seeming security of their heroes is put to the test in a certain critical situation. They emerge from the latter in different ways and with different results.

Deadened feelings and reactions, life "at a low temperature"—such was the diagnosis and sentence passed on the satisfied young intellectuals in "Defence Attorney". While the latter movie only points to the potential danger of a compromise, in "The Turn" we have the anatomy of compromise taking place before our very eyes. In "Fox-Hunting" the hero, who is quite happy, with his lot, is put into a situation in which he suddenly realizes that his life is devoid of sense and purpose, and of any spiritual value.

"A Train Stopped", the duo's fourth movie, will soon be on public screens. The young film-makers' desire for discussion, for an open and heated debate with their audience on burning issues of the day has been completely realized in this movie which may be considered as their best.

How is it that such young film-makers have acquired such maturity and keenness of thought, such an acute knowledge of life, and such a firm and consistent moral and political position?

There are common features in the careers of Abdrashitov and Mindadze for all their differences both had had a wide experience of life before becoming involved in cinema. Vadim Abdrashitov studied at the Moscow Physical-Technical Institute, worked as shop manager at a factory and then gave up this highly paid job to become a student again at the cinema institute. The short movie, "Stop Potapovi!", he made as a student, had an unparalleled success. After seeing it Yu. Raizman, the well-known film director, invited Abdrashitov to Mosfilm and allowed him to choose any script for full-length feature film. This was "Defence Attorney", for which Alexander Mindadze provided the script. Unlike Abdrashitov, Mindadze, the son of the outstanding Soviet dramatist Anatoly Grebnev, found his vocation at once. Before entering the cinema institute, however, he decided to work as a clerk in a court where he could watch the everyday drama, and observe characters and lives which it would be impossible to invent.

It became clear from the very first film made by Abdrashitov and Mindadze that both of them had found their vocation. Now, four movies later, it is also evident that the two young men are among the most interesting and promising of Soviet film-makers.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

FILM FESTIVAL IN TALLINN

The 15th All-Union Film Festival dedicated to the 60th anniversary since the formation of the USSR has opened in the Lenin Palace of Culture and Sports in the Estonian capital of Tallinn. Such festivals of the Soviet multinational film art have been held

in capitals of Soviet constituent republics since 1964. More than a hundred films—features, documentaries, popular science and animated cartoons—have been entered for the contest. These include co-productions by film-makers from Mos-

cow and Kiev, and by studios from this country, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, and Romania. Apart from the experienced and well-known masters, the festival has been joined by some debutants.

BAKU'S THEATRE IN 17th-CENTURY CARAVANSERAI



Old national tunes sound in the theatre.

Tunes hundreds of years old are being given a new lease of life at the Ira (Heritage) old music theatre in Baku, one of the Azerbaijan's 15 professional theatres.

Searching for old songs theatre enthusiasts visited many outlying villages in the republic; they found much to interest them in a 15th-century music manuscript by Azerbaijani scholar Abdul Kadyr Maragi.

Apart from old music, the theatre is bringing back to life the national instruments like the wooden tutek which sounds very much like the flute, as well as the brass set resembling the shobe. Of the 76 musical instruments mentioned in the Maragi manuscript, many have already been brought back into popular use.

The colourful national costumes worn by the actors, the imaginative sets and the moving melodic backdrop of the 17th-century caravanserai in which the theatre has its home, all add up to an inimitable spectacle.

The book and child's world

The executive of the UNESCO International Board on Books for Young People has granted the title of its Honorary Member to the Soviet writer Sergei Mikhailov for his outstanding contribution to the development of the world children's literature. The decision was taken during a

Board's session in Bologna, Italy, as head of the Soviet delegation. The role of the book in child's changing world, other matters pertaining to the preparation of the Board's 1986 congress to be held in Cambridge (Britain) next September were discussed.

HOMELAND IS VIEWED BY MOSCOW ARTISTS

One theme — Russian scenes and masterpieces of early Russian architecture — runs through the nearly 120 works by Moscow artists now on view in the former Assumption Cathedral of the Krutitsky town house.

There is an exciting contribution from Dmyan Utenkov, whose etchings won him renown at shows in Paris, Budapest, Warsaw and Boston. His stylistic gamut is very broad, ranging from the print "Archpriest Avvakum" to "BAM Pioneers".

Yelena Fiyorova also exhibited at many shows at home and abroad. Her folklore series introduces us to the fanciful world of fairy tales.

Altogether 15 artists have made contributions, each reflecting their very special vision of the world. The show is on until late April.

Galina BUSHKINA



Yelena Fiyorova, "Portrait of Ludmila Semenyakina, a Bolshoi Theatre Ballerina".



Boris Koshchev, "Portrait of Turgenev"; "Portrait of Skovoroda".

WHAT'S ON!

April 17-19

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 17 (mat)—Dallies, "Coppelia" (ballet); 17 (eve)—Verdi, "Il Trovatore"; 18 (mat)—Variety concert; 18 (eve)—Peterson, "The Creation of the World" (ballet performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble); 19—Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Diversissement" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 17—Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest"; 18 (mat)—Khrennikov, "The Hussar Ballet" (ballet); 18 (eve)—Verdi, "Otello" (opera); 19—Bizet, "Carmen" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 18 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 18 (eve)—Prokofiev, "The Love of Three Oranges" (opera); 19—Balasanyan, "Shakuntala" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 17 (mat)—Foltsman, "An Old Comedy"; 17 (eve), 18—Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes"; 18 (mat).

at)—Gladkov, "Khotlabych"; 18 (eve)—Kelman, "Martha". Chamber Musical Theatre (11 Leninsky Prospekt). 17—Taktakhevskii, "Musui" (comic opera).

FILMS

People on the March (Byslorussfilm two-part production).

Screen adaptation of Ilya Melnik's novel about a Byelorussian village during the first years of Soviet power.

Cinema: "Plamya" (17 Vostok St). Metro Barrikadnyy. Battle for Rome (Romania, Italy).

Byzantine Emperor Justinian's wars in the 6th century, against the Goths.

Cinema: "Tajikistan" (6 Sheremetevskaya St). Metro Rikskaya.

Exhibition Hall USSR Artists Union (23 Gorky St). "Book



USSR-PDRY: PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The Soviet Union will aid democratic Yemen in the construction of two deep water dry cargo piers in the merchant port of Aden and a ground station for the intercontinental satellite communications system. An agreement to this effect has been reached at the Soviet-South Yemen talks here in Moscow.

Democratic Yemen's economic and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union plays an important role in making stronger our national economy, an MNI correspondent was told by head of the South Yemen delegation and PDRY Minister of Planning Faraj bin Ghanim. It contributes to creating engineering and power industry in our country, to improving our farming and fisheries, and to the development of natural resources and training skilled national personnel.

During our talks in Moscow, the minister went on, we agreed with our Soviet colleagues on specific measures to continue joint projects in our country. These include the PDRY's largest heat power station equipped with a water desalination unit in Aden, the central national hospital, the expansion of the Aden airport, and other projects.

The signing of the protocol, the minister emphasized, was an important result of the present talks.

Boris PALTUSOV

BOOKS FROM AUSTRIA

Boris Stukalin, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Printing, Publishing and Book Distribution, and Holmut Lidemann, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Austrian Republic to the USSR, have signed a protocol, according to which Rozdizny Verlag of Salzburg is to display over 800 of its books in Moscow, on May 14-21 this year.

Residenz Verlag was founded in 1950 and specializes in fiction, poetry, art and architecture. The firm pays much attention to the promotion of national Austrian literature, printing books by famous and budding authors.

Four writers from Austria will attend the opening ceremony and take part in meetings and talks with their Soviet colleagues.

EQUIPMENT FROM THE USSR

Large batches of Soviet electrical engineering products for power projects including power transformers and electrical equipment for industrial mechanization and automation will be supplied this year to Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

This is provided for in the contracts concluded between V/O Energomachexport (USSR) and Electromex (Bulgaria), Transelkro (Hungary), Elektrotechnikexport (GDR), Electron (Romania), Pragointvest (Czechoslovakia) and others.

Joint efforts for better health

At present, the USSR Ministry of Public Health cooperates with more than 70 countries, with 128 Soviet scientific, research and educational institutes involved.

Of the 1,000 cooperation projects relating to 30 scientific problem-areas, the majority are dealt with specialists from socialist countries. In many ways, this is accounted for by the common scientific approach to the basic health problems adopted in these countries. A CMEA Commission on Public Health set up in 1975 started a new stage in the development of medical links between the socialist countries.

The USSR has been continuously expanding its cooperation with the emergent states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. One of the most important forms of this cooperation is the presence of Soviet doctors in these countries at the request of their governments, and assistance in the establishment of medical institutions there. Much has been done to train medical personnel for local service. In 1981, several thousand students from the Soviet medical colleges, in setting up treatment and preventive medical establishments, medical colleges, and factories, producing medical instruments and drugs.

Over the past fifteen years, this country has been involved in more than thirty medical projects in twenty Asian and African countries. We also expand our medical links with France, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, the United States, Austria, Japan and other countries. Most of this cooperation is centered around preventive medicine, diagnostics and treatment of malignant and cardiovascular disorders, a number of infectious diseases, and rheumatism.

Ophthalmology, pharmacology, and medical genetics are given priority in this cooperation.

Philately

Outer space in stamps

The philatelic chronicle of space exploration comprises several thousand stamps, and even more envelopes and postcards issued in more than one hundred countries. This theme in philately was initiated in 1957 by a Soviet stamp which

marked the launching of the first Soviet satellite.

"Outer space at close range" would be a fit description of the exhibition "Towards the Stars" which opened on April 10 in Moscow Planetarium. This is the 20th exhibition sponsored by Moscow stamp collectors' specialization. In the space theme, it is limited to coincide with Cosmonautics Day and with the 12th anniversary since the birth of K. E. Tsiolkovsky. The exhibition features twenty collections which have stamps dedicated to Sergei Korolev, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, Yuri Gagarin, to those who followed in their footsteps, to the Soviet exploration of the Moon and other planets of the solar system, and to the Soyuz and Intercosmos space programmes. The exhibition also shows a Soviet airmail envelope dedicated to Cosmonautics Day. A commemorative cancellation was also held to mark the event.